UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/031,794	REFUAH, AVIV
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Boris Pesin	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _28 November 2005_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle,* 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-76_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-76_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a) ☒ All　b) ☐ Some *　c) ☐ None of:

　　　1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This communication is responsive to the amendment filed 11/28/2005.

Claims 1-76 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 47, 56, and 64 are independent claims. In the amendment filed 11/28/2005, Claims 1 and 64 were amended and claims 68-76 were added as new. This action is made Final.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Furthermore, the Office notes that applicant did not contest the factual assertion set forth under Official Notice on page 14 of the Office Action of 07/27/2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 64-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 64 recites the limitation "which" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is unclear whether the applicant is referring to the browser or the WWW page.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-8, 11-51, and 53-76 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Estabrook, Noel (Sams' Teach Yourself Microsoft Internet Explorer 4 in 24 Hours) in view of Lee T. J. ("Microsoft Internet Explorer PowerToys").

In regards to claim 1, Estabrook teaches a method of entering a command, comprising: providing a WWW browser having a designated URL field (Page 83, "Using the Address Bar"); entering a text string representing a command in a format which is neither a standard URL nor a portions thereof, into said designated URL field (Page 83, "Using the Address Bar"); and translating, by machine, said command into at least one action (Page 83, "Using the Address Bar"). Estabrook does not specifically disclose that the said text string not being a designation of a particular resource. Lee teaches, "In brief, Internet Explorer's AutoSearch allows you to search directly from the Address bar by typing go, find, or ? followed by a space and a search string." (Page 2, Paragraph 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Estabrook with the teachings of Lee and include commands that are not

designations of a particular resource with the motivation to provide the user with an

easier method of performing specific actions.

In regards to claim 2, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein

said command comprises a command to generate a search specification URL (Page 84,

"Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 3, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein

said command executes a program (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address

Bar").

In regards to claim 4, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein

said command modifies the action of a currently executing program (Page 84, "Navigate

Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 5, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein

said command modifies a behavior of said WWW browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC

with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 6, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein

said command affects a translation of a future command into an action (Page 84,

"Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 7, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein

said action is carried out by an operating system under which said browser is executing

(inherent in Estabrook).

In regards to claim 8, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein

said action has a physical manifestation outside of computer hardware (Page 84,

"Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network

Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 11, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

wherein said action is performed on a same computer as is executing said browser

(Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 12, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

wherein said action is performed on a computer remote from a computer executing said

browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and

"Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 13, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

wherein said command is translated on a same computer as is executing said browser

(Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", the commands for the PC are on

the PC).

In regards to claim 14, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

wherein said command is translated on a computer remote from a computer executing

said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet",

and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 15, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

comprising parsing said text to yield said command (inherent in Estabrook).

In regards to claim 16, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 15,

wherein said parsing is performed on a computer remote from a computer executing

said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet",

and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 17, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 15,

wherein said parsing is performed on a same computer as executes said browser (Page

84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", the commands for the PC are on the PC).

In regards to claim 18, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

wherein said action is affected by a context (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the

Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 19, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18,

wherein said context affects said translation (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the

Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 20, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18,

wherein said context affects a parsing of said text into said command (Page 84,

"Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network

Neighborhood" the command is parsed based on context).

In regards to claim 21, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18,

wherein said context affects one or more parameters associated with said command

(Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", the command is affects based on

which one is chosen).

In regards to claim 22, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18,

wherein said context comprises a virtual personality associated with a user using said

browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", the current user of the computer has a virtual user associated with him, i.e. logged on user).

In regards to claim 23, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18, wherein said context comprises a page displayed by said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 24, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18, wherein said context comprises a state of at least one software package other than said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. the operating system).

In regards to claim 25, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 24, wherein said software package is executing on a same computer as said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. the operating system).

In regards to claim 26, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18, wherein said context comprises a current state of affairs (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. the operating system).

In regards to claim 27, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 18, wherein said context comprises a history of a state of affairs (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. the operating system has different history states such as the buttons the user has pressed).

In regards to claim 28, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 27, wherein said history comprises a history of actions by a machine (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. the operating system has different history states such as the buttons the user has pressed).

In regards to claim 29, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 27, wherein said history comprises a history of data display (Page 131-132, "Your History").

In regards to claim 30, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 27, wherein said history comprises a history of user input (Page 131-132, "Your History").

In regards to claim 31, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said command has an effect on future actions dictated by future commands (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. my computer).

In regards to claim 32, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said text contains said command in an explicit manner (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "my computer").

In regards to claim 33, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said text contains said command in an implicit manner (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 34, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 33, wherein said command is determined responsive to an identification of a type of data comprises in the text string (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 35, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said command comprise a natural language format command (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 36, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein said command comprises a fixed format command (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 37, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1, comprising displaying a graphical display on said browser responsive to said action (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 38, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display comprises a result of said action (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 39, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display comprises a status report on said action (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 40, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display is displayed asynchronously (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 41, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display is generated on a same computer as is executing said browser Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 42, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display is generated on a computer remote from a computer executing said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 43, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display comprises a request to clarify said action (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. drop down list).

In regards to claim 44, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display is modified in real-time responsive to said command (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. my computer).

In regards to claim 45, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 44, wherein said display comprises a multi-media stream (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "c:" and "d:").

In regards to claim 46, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 37, wherein said display modified a previously displayed data page on said browser Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. whatever was on the screen changes to the current command's results).

In regards to claim 47, Estabrook teaches a method of performing an action, comprising: providing a text string in a location reserved for a standard URL (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar"); parsing said string to determine a command at a location other than a domain indicated by said string (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar"); and executing said command to perform said action, which action does not comprise data retrieval (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar" i.e. my computer).

In regards to claim 48, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 47, wherein said string is a standard URL (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address

Bar" i.e. (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and

"Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 49, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 47,

wherein said string is not a standard URL (Page 84, i.e. "my computer").

In regards to claim 50, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 47,

wherein providing said text string comprises entering said string in a input field for a

URL (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 51, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 47,

wherein providing said text string comprises providing said string in parameter position

reserved for a URL in a network programming language (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC

with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 53, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 47,

wherein said language comprises HTML (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address

Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 54, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1,

wherein said browser displays live information from the Internet (Page 84, "Navigate

Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 55, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 12,

wherein said remote computer communicates with said browser over the Internet (Page

84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet").

In regards to claim 56, Estabrook teaches a method of interacting with an

existing program (i.e. operating system), comprising: executing a browser (Page 84,

"Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar"); entering a command directed to said

program, using said browser, not though a browser interface associated with said

program (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar"); and receiving a response

to said command from said program (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address

Bar" i.e. shows results for "my computer").

In regards to claim 57, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 56,

wherein said response is displayed by said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with

the Address Bar" i.e. shows results for "my computer").

In regards to claim 58, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 56,

wherein said software comprises a software executing on a same machine as said

browser (i.e. the operating system).

In regards to claim 59, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 56,

wherein said software comprises a software executing on machine remote from a

machine executing said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar",

i.e. "The Internet" other server's operating systems).

In regards to claim 60, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 59,

wherein said two machines are connected via the Internet (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC

with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet" other server's operating systems).

In regards to claim 61, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 56,

wherein said command is entered into a URL field of said browser (Page 84, "Navigate

Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 62, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 56, wherein said command is entered by interacting with a graphical display on said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar").

In regards to claim 63, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 62, wherein said graphical display is generated by a program executing on a computer remote from a computer executing said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet" generated by remote servers).

In regards to claim 64, Estabrook teaches a method of browsing comprising; providing a WWW browser (Page 84, "The Internet"); displaying a graphical display of a WWW page using said browser, which behaves under a first behavior (Page 84, "The Internet"); and modifying said first behavior to a second behavior by entering to said browser a text command; such that presentation of a WWW page under the second behavior would be different than under the first behavior (Page 84, "The Internet", if the users enters a different web page it will behave differently from a first web page)

In regards to claim 65, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 64, wherein said command modifies a display attribute of said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar" shows the results of the command).

In regards to claim 66, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 64, wherein said command modifies a URL interpretation function of said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", and "Network Neighborhood").

In regards to claim 67, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 66, wherein said URL interpretation function comprises a URL completion function (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet", goes to a URL, i.e. completes the URL).

In regards to claim 68, Estabrook teaches a method wherein said command includes manipulating files (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar" i.e. shows results for "my computer" also "The Internet", goes to a URL).

In regards to claim 69, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein said command includes executing programs (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar" i.e. my computer).

In regards to claim 70, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein said command comprises instructions to software other than the browser, the software running simultaneously with the browser on the computer (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar" i.e. my computer, control panel).

In regards to claim 71, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein in response to said command a page is generated for display with said browser (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar" i.e. my computer, control panel).

In regards to claim 72, Estabrook and Lee teach a method according to claim 56 wherein the command is entered to a designated URL field of the browser in a format which is neither a standard URL nor portions thereof ("In brief, Internet Explorer's AutoSearch allows you to search directly from the Address bar by typing go, find, or ? followed by a space and a search string." Lee, Page 2, Paragraph 4).

In regards to claim 73, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 12,

wherein said remote computer is connected to a computer executing said browser via

an internet (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the Address Bar", i.e. "The Internet"

generated by remote servers).

In regards to claim 74, Estabrook and Lee teach a method according to claim 68,

wherein said manipulating includes modifying ("In brief, Internet Explorer's AutoSearch

allows you to search directly from the Address bar by typing go, find, or ? followed by a

space and a search string." Lee, Page 2, Paragraph 4).

In regards to claim 75, Estabrook teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein

said action is not of a computer hardware (Page 84, "Navigate Your PC with the

Address Bar" i.e. shows results for "my computer" also "The Internet", goes to a URL).

In regards to claim 76, Estabrook and Lee teaches a method according to claim

1, wherein said designation is a standard designation ("In brief, Internet Explorer's

AutoSearch allows you to search directly from the Address bar by typing go, find, or ?

followed by a space and a search string." Lee, Page 2, Paragraph 4).

Claims 9, 10, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Estabrook, Noel (Sams' Teach Yourself Microsoft Internet Explorer 4 in 24 Hours)

in view of Lee T. J. ("Microsoft Internet Explorer PowerToys").

In regards to claim 9, Estabrook and Lee teach all the limitations of claim 8.

They do not specifically teach a method wherein the manifestation comprises making a

telephone connection. Official notice is given that it is well known in the art to establish

telephone connections using software. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Estabrook and Lee and include the ability to establish a phone connection with the motivation to allow the user to make a phone call more easily.

In regards to claim 10, Estabrook and Lee teach all the limitations of claim 8. They do not specifically teach a method wherein the manifestation comprises printing a file. Official notice is given that it is well known in the art to print a file using software. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Estabrook and Lee and include the ability to print a file with the motivation to allow the user to print a file more easily.

In regards to claim 52, Estabrook and Lee teaches all the limitations of claim 51. They do not specifically teach a method wherein said language comprises Java. Official notice is given that it is well known in the art to have Java commands as inline commands. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Estabrook and Lee and include Java capability with the motivation to provide the with greater flexibility.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments filed 11/28/2005 in regards to claim 47-66 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to the applicant's argument that Estabrook does not teach parsing a string to determine a command at a location other than a domain indicated by said string, the Examiner disagrees. If the user were to select "The Internet", the browser would go to a default web page that is not indicated by the string.

In regards to the Applicant's argument that Microsoft has argued in court in the recent anti-trust action that Explorer is an integral part of the operating system and is thus bundled with it and user to display system resources, the Examiner holds that this argument bares no weight. First of, the Applicant is solely relying on hearsay evidence and does not show support for his declaration. Secondly, the Applicant is not relying on court rulings, but simply on allegation stated by Microsoft and their attorneys. It is in Microsoft's best interest that Internet Explorer be associated with a operating system because they would have a larger market share; therefore Microsoft's allegations are biased and this argument will not be given weight.

In regards to the Applicant's argument that behavior of a browser is not determined by a particular page it shows, the examiner disagrees. Every time a page loads, the status bar (part of the browser) changes hence effecting its behavior. Each page status is different based on how long it takes to retrieve the appropriate data.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Boris Pesin whose telephone number is (571) 272-4070. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday except every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BP

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